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WATH-UPON-DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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THE HEALTH OF



WATH - upon - DEARNE

1959

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS 1959

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J. W. Espley.

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Public Health Inspector :

W. W. WILKINSON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1959

Public Health Department,
Dunford House,
Doncaster Road,
Wath-upon-Dearne.
(Telephone No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The report is noteworthy in that there was only one fresh case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis diagnosed in the district. The infant mortality rate 20.2 per thousand, was lower than the national average. There was no maternal death and no notification of poliomyelitis.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council for placing a site on the Race Course at the disposal of the County Council for the erection of a training centre for the mentally handicapped. The centre has been an unqualified success and children and adults are in attendance from a wide area, receiving instruction which will lessen their difficulties and encourage them to develop their natural abilities which in some cases are quite considerable.

The Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. W. Wilkinson, has included an interesting account of the atmospheric pollution in the area with particular reference to Sulphur Dioxide levels.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (in acres)	2,665
Population (Census, 1951)	13,928
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population mid 1959	14,250
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931) ...	3,375
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1959)	4,965
Nett Product of Penny Rate	£638
Rateable Value	£ 165,176
Height above Sea-level	70-325 ft.
Rainfall for Year	16.13 ins.

Vital Statistics 1959

Live Births	247
Live Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population	17.3
Illegitimate Live Births Per cent of Total Live Births ...	3.02
Still Births	6
Still Birth Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	23.7
Total Live and Still Births	253
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age	5
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births Total ...	20.2
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births Legitimate	20.2
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births Illegitimate	Nil.
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births (Deaths under Four Weeks)	16.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Week per 1,000 Live Births)	16.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under One Week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	39.5
Maternal Deaths Including Abortion	Nil.
Death Rate all causes	9.0
Total Deaths all ages	128
Natural Increase of the Population	119

Causes of Death in 1959

				Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	...	...	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis (Other) ...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease ...	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection ...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles ...	...	...	1	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			—	—
10.	Cancer of the Stomach ...	...	...	2	2
11.	Cancer of the Lungs or Bronchus ...			2	—
12.	Cancer of the Breast ...	...	...	—	1
13.	Cancer of the Uterus ...	...	...	—	—
14.	Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer			3	7
15.	Leukaemia or Aleukaemia ...	...	...	3	—
16.	Diabetes ...	...	...	—	—
17.	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	...	...	6	7
18.	Coronary disease or Angina ...		...	14	6
19.	Hypertension with Heart disease ...		...	3	1
20.	Other Heart disease ...	...	...	11	16
21.	Other Circulatory disease ...	...	...	1	2
22.	Influenza ...	...	...	1	1
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	...	2	4
24.	Bronchitis ...	...	...	5	4
25.	Other diseases of the Respiratory System ...	...	...	—	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...		...	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea ...		...	—	—

28.	Nephritis or Nephrosis	...	...	—	1
29.	Enlarged Prostate	...	...	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion...			—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	...	...	—	—
32.	Other defined or ill-defined diseases			4	8
33.	Motor vehicles accidents	...	...	2	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	2	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	—	1
36.	Homicide or operations of war	...		1	—
TOTAL—All causes				64	64

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

No.	Cause	Age	Place of Death
1.	Prematurity	13 hours	Hospital
2.	Prematurity	20 mins.	Hospital
3.	Broncho Pneumonia Due to Measles. Coroners P.M. No Inquest	5 mths.	Hospital
4.	Inanition Prematurity	2 days	Home
5.	Pulmonary Atelectasis Prematurity P.M.	2 days	Hospital

Four of the infant deaths were due to prematurity with its associated complications—conditions that are not easily preventable nor are the causes clearly understood.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services

There is difficulty and delay in obtaining hospital accommodation for aged people who though not acutely ill require hospital care and this difficulty is particularly severe in the case of female patients as there are not sufficient hospital beds in the area for their needs.

The Cranbrook report on the maternity services recommends that 75% of confinements in this country should take place in hospital. In Wath 60% of the confinements take place at home, so, that judged by the Cranbrook standards, hospital accommodation for maternity cases in the area is half of what it should be. More hospital beds are urgently required for midwifery patients.

County Ambulance Service

The local service is based on a depot at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde (Telephone Wath-upon-Dearne 2234). There are 6 wireless equipped ambulances manned by a staff of 25 all trained in first aid.

Total Patients carried	30,401
Number of journeys	4,773
Total mileage	165,402

Infectious Diseases

Ward	Acute Primary Pneu- -monia	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Measles	Totals
Central	—	—	3	—	79	82
Melton	1	—	1	—	30	32
Winterwell	1	1	1	—	26	29
Wharncliffe	—	—	1	1	8	10
East	—	—	—	4	9	13
Totals	2	1	6	5	152	166

Tuberculosis

No. on Register at 31st December, 1959.

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	39	30	69
Non-Pulmonary	5	3	8
Totals ...	44	33	77

Additions to Register during 1959.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Notifications ...	1	—	—	—	1
Others (Restored, transfers in etc.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...;	1	—	—	—	1

New Notifications—Pulmonary.

Age Groups								Males	Females
0-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
15-25 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
25-35 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
35-45 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Totals ...								1	—

There were only 2 fresh notifications. Close contact is maintained with the local Consultant Physician by employing a Health Visitor, one session per week, at the Chest Clinic at Mexborough. Another Health Visitor acts in a similar capacity at Wath Wood Hospital. At the latter hospital 65 patients, normally resident in the County, were interviewed and in six instances personal problems were discussed and resolved to the patients satisfaction before discharge from hospital. A home circumstances report is forwarded, if required, for each new patient by the Divisional Medical Officer of the area where the patient is normally resident. Contact tracing, home visiting, mass x-ray, skin testing of school entrants and B.C.G. vaccination for school leavers, are all measures used in the district to control this chronic infectious disease. At the end of the year there were only 18 cases receiving extra nourishment in the whole division, whereas in 1956 the number was 50—this is an indication of the decline of the active stage of the disease. There are now empty beds in Wath Wood, only seven or eight years ago we had patients waiting for hospital beds.

National Assistance Act. Section 47.

This section of the act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons, on a Magistrate's or Court Order, from their homes to suitable premises such as a hospital or County Home, provided that all conditions of the act are satisfied. No action was taken under this section in 1959.

Home Safety Committee

There is an active Home Safety Committee in the district—talks, lectures, film shows were given in the schools and at the meetings of the numerous organisations catering for the welfare of the elderly. The following table shows the type of accidents in the home and the age groups affected.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Year ended 31st December, 1959.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT

CASES TREATED AT THE MONTAGU HOSPITAL, MEXBOROUGH.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	Age Groups											
	All Ages		0-4		5-14		15-44		45-64		65%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Falls:												
Down Cellar Steps	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other falls from one level to another.	13	9	7	1	1	2	3	-	1	3	1	3
Falls on same level	15	15	2	1	9	-	-	3	2	3	2	8
Knocked down by dog	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns:												
Caused through fall into open domestic fire.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caused by acid	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Garden fork through foot	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy weight fell on foot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dog bites	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hook through palm of hand	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapped hand in washing machine	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trapped hand in door	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Trapped finger in deck chair	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Punctured palate caused by a stick	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accidents not specified												
Foreign bodies:												
Lip	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nose	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye	5	2	1	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Throat	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Hand	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Foot	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ear	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Swallowed false tooth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Swallowed coin	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swallowed key	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laceration of:												
Leg	4	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elbow	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hands	5	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tongue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Eyebrow	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal gas poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Head injuries	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other injuries, feet, legs arms	16	28	2	4	10	3	2	9	1	8	1	4
TOTAL	87	74										

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—DIVISION No. 26.
Swinton, Rawmarsh & Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts.
Area of Division 7,990 acres
Estimated Population 46,770

Comparative Vital Statistics for the Year 1959.

Comparability Factors — Wath-upon-Dearne U.D.

Births—0·99

Deaths—1·27

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a Whole and England and Wales as a whole.

	Wath Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	17·3	17·3	16·1	16·5	16·5
Live Births (Corrected)	16·8	16·8	16·2	16·7	11·6
Death Rate—All causes Crude	9·0	9·6	12·4	11·6	11·6
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	11·0	11·0	13·0	12·7	11·6
Infective and Parasitic Diseases —excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	0·07	0·02	0·04	0·04	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	Nil	0·09	0·08	0·07	0·08
Other Forms	Nil	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01
All Forms	Nil	0·11	0·09	0·08	0·09
Cancer	1·40	1·48	2·12	1·99	2·14
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	0·91	1·45	1·96	1·81	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3·79	3·36	4·68	4·31	*
Respiratory Diseases	1·26	1·35	1·55	1·44	*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	1·22	0·41	0·36	0·38
Infantile Mortality	20·2	32·1	24·0	24·0	22·0
Neo Natal Mortality	16·2	22·2	16·4	16·2	15·8
Early Neo Natal Mortality	16·2	20·98	*	*	*
Perinatal Mortality	39·5	36·5	33·1	33·7	*
Still-Births	23·7	15·8	19·7	20·4	20·7

* Figures not available.

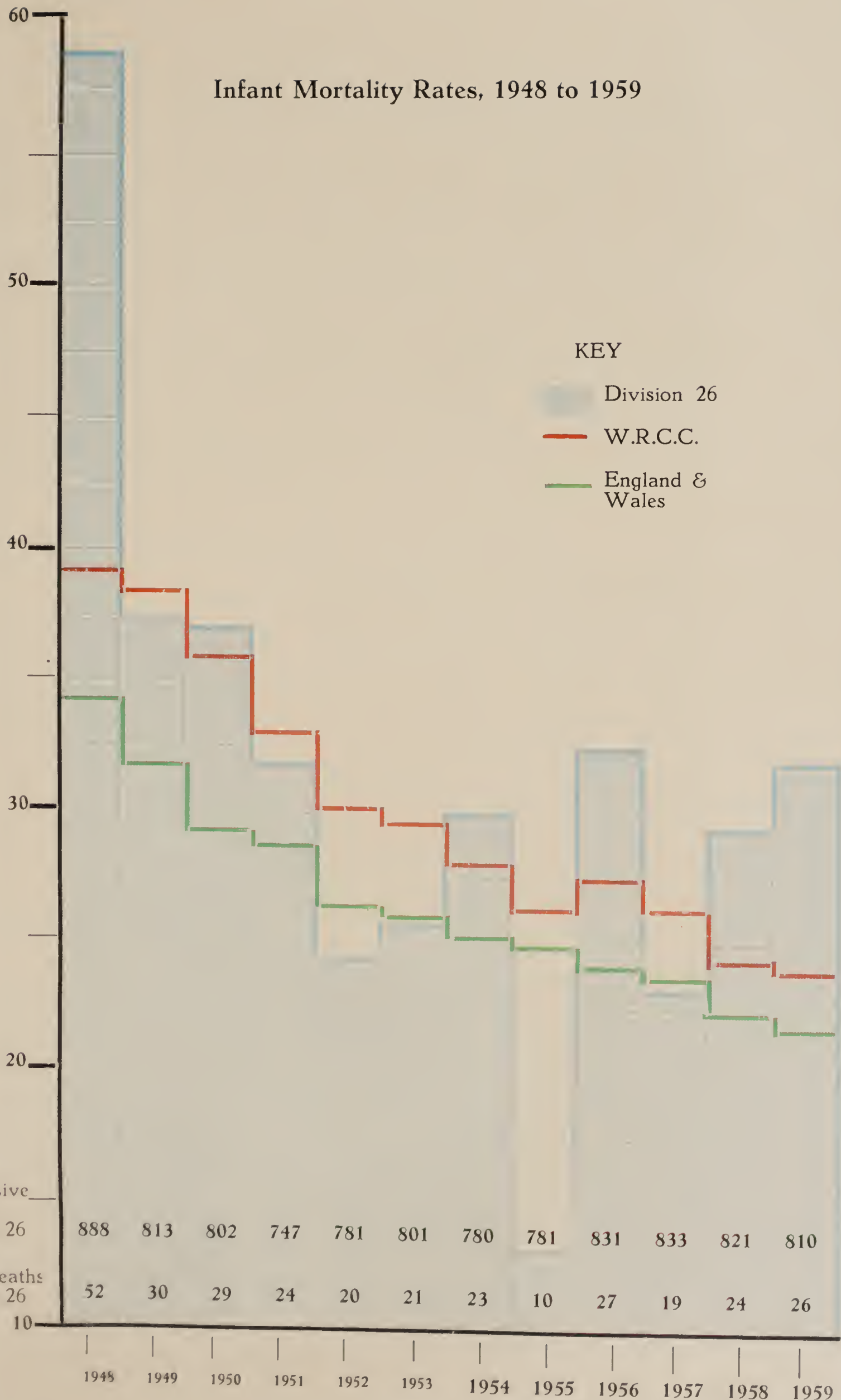
Infant Mortality Rates, 1948 to 1959

INFANT MORTALITY per 1,000

KEY

- Division 26
- W.R.C.C.
- England & Wales

Actual Live
Births
Division 26
Actual
Infant Deaths
Division 26





Infant Mortality. Division 26.

Twenty six infants died under one year of age and 810 live births were registered. The infant mortality rate for the Division was 32·1 compared with the figure for the County of 24 and that for England & Wales of 22. The high rate was the result of an excess of infant deaths in the Rawmarsh and Swinton districts. All infant deaths are investigated and prematurity was a factor of importance as a cause of the excess deaths. Developmental abnormalities and infection played a lesser part. Some mothers unfortunately seek medical advice for the first time at a very late stage in pregnancy, when blood examination reveals gross anaemia which by this time can only be treated with difficulty. This anaemia of a severe nature can endanger the life of the mother and prejudice the survival rate of the infant. Efficient ante natal care commenced early in pregnancy and continued throughout, is an important factor in lowering infant mortality.

Home Visits made by Health Visitors.

			First Visits		Total Visits	
			Effective	No Access	Effective	No Access
Expectant Mothers	...	...	99	5	158	6
Children under 1 year	...	...	881	142	3,517	270
Children between 1 & 5 yrs.			*	*	4,304	169
Other cases	...	...	*	*	4,398	168
Total			980	147	12,377	613

* Figures not available.

Total number of families or households visited by the Health Visitors—2,475.

There is an establishment of ten Health Visitors employed in the health division. All are fully qualified i.e., S.R.N., S.C.M. & Health Visitor Certificate and one holds the Diploma in Nursing as an additional qualification. They are employed on a full range of duties which include the School Health Service, Tuberculosis Health Visiting, Supervision of the Home Help Service and duties as liason health visiting at Wath Wood Chest Hospital and at the Chest Clinic at Mexborough. For the last ten years they have also been asked by me to maintain a watchful eye on the more frail older members of the community. They attend at all school clinics, ante natal clinics and immunisation sessions in schools and at the infant welfare centres, and it is due to their persistence

and patience that more than 80% of our children up to school leaving age were immunised for Poliomyelitis by the end of 1959. During the outbreak of Diphtheria in Rawmarsh in the Spring of the year they were instrumental in bringing for immunisation to the clinic, many families of young children whose parents had previously resisted all advice to have their children immunised. In this connection special visits were made to the Red Ash Hill camp. The children there were immunised in their own homes by the Medical Officer of Health, the arrangements having been made by the Health Visitors.

Owing to pressure of work it is no longer possible for the Health Visitors to visit all homes ; selective visiting is carried out and in the case of sub-standard families solid progress has been made in all but the most difficult and resistant cases. Where success has not been forthcoming with some of these families, this is not due to lack of advice and help from the Health Visitors—the causes are much more complex and deep rooted.

The Health Visitors are seriously overworked. There are nine and a half thousand children attending schools in the division. During school term the Health Visitors are practically fully employed in the School Health Service and in the clinics. Other duties have to be fitted in as time permits ; more staff is essential if all the duties are to be adequately covered.

Infant Welfare and Health Visiting Service

Centre	Doctor in Charge	No. of individual children who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances made by children in previous column during year	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Wath	Dr. M. Lister	190	1,261	254
West Melton	Dr. M. Lister	139	938	142
Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell	288	3,099	597
Kilnhurst	Dr. J. Core	53	685	349
Rawmarsh	Dr. J. Core	390	1,373	404
		1,060	7,356	1,746

Our infant welfare centres have continued their traditional role of advising mothers in the care of young children. A high proportion of the mothers are very young and are anxious to have reassurance about the progress and care of their children. Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox and Tetanus is offered at all infant welfare centres.

Health Education is promoted by means of poster displays, talks and the use of the film strip projector and occasional sound films. Welfare foods are on sale at the centres ; office staff from Dunford House are employed part-time in this duty. This is a sound system producing a regular turnover of stocks and elimination of waste due to time expired stock and other deficiencies. The stocks are subject to audit at any time and have always been correct. We are assisted at all centres by voluntary workers and we value their services very highly.

Work commenced on the construction of a second clinic in Rawmarsh to take the place of the Parkgate clinic closed officially in June 1958. This clinic will be situated on a site at Monkwood and when this estate is fully developed the clinic will occupy a central position. I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and the Surveyor, Mr. Creighton, for their willing assistance in making this possible.

Home Nursing Service

Type of Case	No. of Cases Attended by Home Nurses.	No. of Visits made by Home Nurses
Medical	768	~~24~~ , 502
Surgical	119	3,785
Infectious Disease	—	14
Tuberculosis	16	1,089
Maternal Complications	22	223
TOTALS	925	29,613

Of the 925 cases attended, 768, requiring 19,052 visits, were aged 65 or over, 33 cases were under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit and 242 visits were made. A total of 112 patients each received more than 24 visits from the Home Nurses during the course of the year.

The staff consists of 10 full time Home Nurses and one employed on a part-time basis. They care for the sick people in their own homes and any equipment that is considered necessary for this purpose can be obtained free from the stores at Dunford House or from the County Supplies at Wakefield. No difficulty was experienced in this respect.

The demands on the service are being met in full and for the past six years the number of visits made has been in the region of 30,000 to 32,000. There has been a reduction in the number of visits made for penicillin injections, as more slow acting penicillin compounds are now being used requiring less frequent injections.

In the course of their work the Home Nurses have dealt with every emergency call on their services and have been assisted in providing comforts for their patients by grants from the Swinton and Kilnhurst Nursing Association, The Rawmarsh Aid in Sickness Fund, and from the National Society for Cancer Relief.

All the nurses employed are fully mobile, either using cars or cycles. Each has a telephone installed in her home. It is the policy of the County Council to care for the aged people within the community and the Home Nursing Service helps to make this a possibility for the aged sick. In a personal service of this nature the family Doctor, the Home Nurse, the patient and the patients relatives work in close co-operation.

Domestic Help Service.

Establishment for Domestic Helps 24 Full-time
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.59 68 Part-time

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31.12.59:—

						No. of Cases.	Hours.	
1.	Maternity (including expectant mothers)					74	7,052	
2.	Tuberculosis					4	880	
3.	Chronic Sick: (a) aged 65 plus ...					343	53,498	
	(b) aged 65					26	3,955	
4.	Others					8	1,281	
Totals ...						<u>455</u>	<u>66,666</u>	
						1957	1958	1959
Average number of Staff (part-time)						62	62	68
Total Hours						59,968	62,377	66,666

Domestic help may be provided where there is a need in a household where some person is ill, mentally defective, or aged, or where a mother is being confined or is an expectant mother and in cases where the mother may have been admitted to hospital and there are children below compulsory school leaving age.

The service is not a free one and each applicant is assessed but in the vast majority of cases of aged and chronic sick no charge is made.

A 24 hour service can be provided covering night duty, provided this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer is notified.

The Home Help must be prepared to go into any home to take over and carry on the duties of the housewife in times of sickness and emergency. She must be prepared to take over the whole work of the household and to turn her hand to anything which normally falls to the lot of a housewife, cooking, cleaning and care of the children. She should endeavour to use the assistance from relatives, neighbours, or voluntary organisations for shopping and other details which can be conveniently delegated and so conserve her own time. She may be required to devote the whole of her time between two households. She may have to undertake the marketing for several old people, to see the children dressed and off to school, or give the house a thorough cleaning or to do the family washing.

A Home Help must not undertake any midwifery or nursing duties.

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

		Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Wath	...	152	95	247
Swinton	...	144	76	220
Rawmarsh	...	182	161	343

Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Number of women who attended for blood exam. only	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	90	25	462
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	188	—	904
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	162	—	716
	Totals :	440	25	2082

Relaxation Classes

Clinic	Midwife	No. of Women who attended
Wath	M. Barber	105
Swinton	F. Launders	83
Rawmarsh	J. Dearden	14
	Total	202

Rawmarsh class operated from 16.7.59 to 19.11.59 only, due to shortage of Midwives.

Post-Natal Clinics (held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics)

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Total number of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	25	25
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	46	46
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	24	24
	Totals :	95	95

Eight Midwives are employed in the division. 58% of the confinements take place at home. The Cranbrooke report recommends that 75% of confinements should be institutional; if this recommendation is adopted the number of midwifery beds will have to be almost doubled.

The Midwives attended 482 confinements and in 38 cases a Doctor was present at the time of the delivery of the child. Fifty two mothers were discharged from hospital before the tenth day and were visited by Midwives. Ninety six mothers were discharged between the 10th—14th day. Ante natal clinics are held in each district weekly. A number of family Doctors also conduct their own ante natal clinics. There is ample opportunity for the young mothers to receive sound health education at the relaxation clinics which are a most valuable feature of the services offered. This instruction is greatly appreciated by the mothers who attend and is supplemented by film strip and sound films.

There was one maternal death in the Rawmarsh area—there had only been one previous maternal death in Rawmarsh in the past 10 years. A confidential report is completed and forwarded to the Ministry of Health in all such cases.

Premature Births

District	Born Alive			Stillborn			No. Re- moved to Hos. after Birth	No. who sur- vived 28 days		
	At home	In hosp.	Total	At home	In hosp.	Total		Born At home	Born In hosp.	Total
Wath	7	6	13	—	1	1	2	5	4	9
Swinton	2	6	8	—	—	—	1	1	5	6
Rawmarsh	16	17	33	1	2	3	2	15	12	27
Totals	25	29	54	1	3	4	5	21	21	42

A premature baby for statistical purposes is one weighing 5½ lbs. or under at birth. 54 such babies were born alive and 42 survived the first 28 days of life—a critical period for such infants. Thus, out of a total number of 26 infant deaths, 12 were due to prematurity or accompanied by this condition and 18 died within the first 28 days i.e., neo-natal deaths.

The best method of reducing the infant mortality in the division is obviously to attempt a reduction in premature births ; some of the causes of prematurity are known but not all are preventable with present knowledge.

Care of the Unmarried Mother

For the purpose of this scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid ante-natal care until advised. The County Council can make arrangements for their confinement outside their own districts and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of eight weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A Church of England Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

Married :

With previous illegitimate children ...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	2

Single :

With previous illegitimate children ...	4
Without previous illegitimate children	10

Widowed :

With previous illegitimate children ...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	1

Total ...	21
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One infant died, one was adopted and in nineteen cases the baby remained with the Mother.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mentally Disordered Persons—Division 26.

1.	(a)	Total number	...	...	...	...	118
	(b)	Number ascertained during 1959	...	...	...	...	10
2.	(a)	Number under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	107
	(c)	Number under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	10
	(d)	Number on Licence from Institution	...	...	...	...	1
3.	(a)	Number awaiting Institution admission	...	...	...	...	3
	(b)	Number attending Training Centre	...	...	...	...	36
	(c)	Number receiving Home Training	...	...	...	...	—
	(d)	Number in Remunerative Employment	...	...	...	...	44

1959 saw the completion of the new purpose built Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons at Wath-upon-Dearne. The Centre is a one-storey building of modern design and equipped with every facility for the training of the mentally handicapped.

Children from the areas covered by Division 26, i.e., Swinton, Rawmarsh, Wath-upon-Dearne and Division 30—Conisbrough, Dearne and Mexborough are conveyed to the Centre on schooldays in hired coaches.

School meals are provided at a cost of 1/-d. per day, or without charge in needy cases. The senior girls attending the Centre are instructed in cookery, laundry, sewing, mending, darning and other domestic duties, whilst the senior boys receive tuition in woodwork, weaving, stool seating, gardening and physical training.

Following the opening of the Centre on the 3rd June, 1959, an outing for all the children was arranged in July and they were conveyed by coach to Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire. During October a Parent Teacher's Association was formed and 35 parents attended the first meeting.

An Open Day was held on the 12th November and many parents and other visitors took advantage of the opportunity to see the Centre and an exhibition of work done by the children.

Mrs. P. M. Winstanley is the Centre Supervisor and 78 children and adults attend daily.

The Mental Health Social Worker—Mrs. F. H. Redman, attends the Psychiatric Out-Patient's Clinic, held at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, and this liaison with these Hospital Clinics and the Consultant Psychiatrist has made it possible for a greater number of domiciliary visits to be made to patients in their own homes.

The Mental Health Social Worker maintains close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer and this has proved an excellent arrangement. With the improvement of employment in the district it has been possible to place more handicapped children and during 1959, two trainees at the Wath-upon-Dearne Training Centre were found suitable employment.

**CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED
IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Children's Officers, N.S.P.C.C, etc. Close contact is maintained at all times with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1959.

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955/58	5—14 1945/54	15 or over before 1945	Total
No. Vaccinated :					
Wath	62	6	—	3	71
Swinton	14	2	4	8	28
Rawmarsh	74	6	8	9	97
No. re-vaccinated :					
Wath	—	—	—	5	5
Swinton	—	1	1	9	11
Rawmarsh	—	1	—	3	4

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is a need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

Urban District	No. of Children Primarily Immunised In 1959			Number of Children given booster doses during 1959	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31.12.59.			Estimated Mid-Year Population			Percentage	
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total		Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.
Wath	282	133	415	602	650	2277	2927	1178	2328	3606	55.2	97.4
Swinton	214	46	260	462	568	1808	2376	1071	1918	2989	53.0	94.3
Rawmarsh	374	234	608	439	883	2763	3646	1778	3032	4810	49.7	91.1

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Protection should be offered after the third month of age and is not considered necessary after the fourth year.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1959.

	1943/59 Age Group.	1933/42 Age Group.	Others incl. Expectant Mothers.
Total vaccinated (2 injections)	9,834	2,337	516
Total vaccinated (1 injection)	145	98	31
Total registered (Awaiting Vaccination)	129	27	23
Total Registered or Vaccinated	10,108	2,462	570

Acceptance Rate Percentage	1943/59 Age Group—80%
	1933/42 Age Group—38%

		Year Vaccinated				Total
		1956	1957	1958	1959	
Children vaccinated						
Two injections	...	249	2,105	4,108	3,372	9,834
Three injections	...	—	—	2,159	5,681	7,840
Others including						
1933/42 Age Group, Ambulance Staff, Expectant Mothers etc.						
Two injections	...	—	—	201	2,652	2,853
Three injections	...	—	—	—	653	653

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There are more than 9,000 pupils attending school in the health division area. Medical examination is arranged on school entry, on transfer to Junior Mixed School and on entry and leaving the Secondary School. These examinations are the minimum—if a scholar is not making progress according to his known ability it is the responsibility of the Head of the School and the School Medical Officer to ascertain the reason.

This may be simple—poor vision, deafness, or much more difficult or complex, general emotional disturbance due to factors quite possibly outside the school itself. Such cases require careful investigation. The Family Doctor is consulted and the services of the Consultant Paediatrician are readily available with the full backing of the Sheffield Children's Hospital and other specialist departments if such assistance is required.

The Child Health Specialist, Dr. C. C. Harvey, is also Advisor to the County Council and conducts clinics at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh and at all the hospitals in the area. Written reports are referred to both the Family Doctor and the School Medical Officer, and naturally no pupil is referred for Consultant opinion without the knowledge and consent of the Family Doctor.

An interesting advance now firmly established is a Progress Clinic held by the Consultant at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. To this clinic pre school children may be referred for observation on progress and development ; this is a vitally important matter as in some instances special forms of education may be essential for some of the children and this may be necessary at a very early age, 2 years in the case of blind or totally deaf children.

Dr. M. R. Menzies is responsible for the ascertainment of pupils in need of special educational treatment, which is a most exacting duty, in addition to the routine inspections of school children and the regular supervision of pupils under observation for health reasons at the school clinics held at regular intervals throughout the school year in Rawmarsh, Wath and Swinton. We have had valuable assistance from Dr. T. A. Appleby and Drs. P. M. and P. L. Baker.

School Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	Swinton
Progress Clinic	...	...	Rawmarsh
School Observation Clinics	...		Wath, West Melton, Rawmarsh, Swinton, Kilnhurst.

Inspections of School Children 1959.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	730
1st Year Junior	...	...	...	...	...	712
1st Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	905
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	834
						3,181
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,639
No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	47
						1,686
Grand Total of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4,867

Cleanliness of School Children and Head Infestation.

	Total Children Infested.	School Population.	Percentage Infested.
Rawmarsh and Parkgate ...	198	3,183	6.2
Swinton and Kilnhurst ...	52	2,096	2.5
Wath and West Melton ...	55	3,304	1.7

Comparative Figures:—

	1959	1958	1957
Total No. Infested	305	300	355
Total Children	8,583	8,593	8,231
Total Percentage	3.5	3.5	4.3

Detailed Breakdown Figures

	Number infested	GIRLS Popu- lation	Percent- age	Number infested	BOYS Popu- lation	Percent- age
Rawmarsh	153	1,500	10.2	45	1,683	2.7
Swinton	47	1,053	4.5	5	1,043	0.5
Wath	43	1,602	2.7	12	1,702	0.7
Division	243	4,155	5.8	62	4,428	1.4

Care of Handicapped Children.

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils—Milton School ...	...	54
Residential School for the Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils		6
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils ...	...	—
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Blind Pupils ...	...	2
Residential School for Delicate Pupils ...	...	5
Residential School for Spastic Pupils ...	...	2
Residential School for Physically Handicapped Pupils		1
Residential School for Epileptic Pupils ...	...	1
		72

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants.

All school entrants whose parents have given written consent have been tested. The results are as follows:—

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
296	270	4	4	292	266

All positives have been notified to their respective family doctors and have been referred to the Chest Physician at the local Chest Clinic.

None of the cases was found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 Year Old School Children.

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination, if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously						994
No. of acceptances ...						601
Percentage of acceptance						60.5
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:						
No. of children tested						580
Result of Test:						
Positive						112
Negative						468
Not ascertained						Nil.
Total						580

Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	...	19.3
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	460

Tuberculin Test 12 months after Vaccination

(a) No. vaccinated in 1958	...	...	...	...	339
(b) No. Tuberculin tested after 12 months	...	...	...	...	319
(c) Result of Test :—					
(i) Positive	...	...	...	...	339
(ii) Negative	...	...	...	...	25
(iii) Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	11

(Total 319)

The tracing of contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis is one of the duties of the Health Visitor and as a general rule covers only the home contacts unless there is some indication for a wider survey. For some years now it has been the custom to perform a Tuberculin Jelly Test on all school entrants with parental consent. Two hundred and ninety six male infants and two hundred and seventy female infants were so examined—4 female and 4 male were positive.

The positive cases were referred to the Chest Physician for investigation. It was known that a year previously a sister of one of the positive children had been Tuberculin negative, she was on re-testing discovered to be now positive ; both children were examined by the Consultant Physician and although both strongly positive to the Mantoux test they had no clinical or radiological evidence of disease. One of the parents, after examination, was discovered to have undiagnosed tuberculosis in both lungs, a chronic cough and sputum. The parent was admitted for treatment.

Routine Tuberculin Jelly testing is carried out at all school clinics where there would appear to be any clinical indication for this.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the
work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1959.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made:—

Nature of Inspection	No. of Inspections made
Houses for structural defects (housing inspections) ...	313
Houses re overcrowded	3
Premises re nuisances:—	
Vermin and insect pests	130
Drainage and sanitary conveniences	330
Dustbins and refuse collection	170
Offensive accumulations	55
Paving of yards and passages	7
Keeping of animals	2
Filthy premises	3
Miscellaneous housing visits	53
Observation and visits re smoke nuisances	15
Atmospheric pollution	27
Visits re refuse collection	32
Visits re refuse disposal	42
Dairies and milk shops	8
Ice cream premises	7
Food shops	36
Canteens and food preparation premises	3
Food hawkers	2
Slaughterhouses	13
Meat inspection visits	270
Hairdressers	13
Factories	7

Nature of Inspection	No. of Inspections made
Common Lodging Houses	9
Rats and mice inspections	36
Visits for food sampling etc.	21
Inspection of caravan dwellings	4
Swimming baths	9
Water supply	6
Drinking water sampling	4
Visits re infectious diseases	9
Visits re food poisoning	1
Miscellaneous visits	46
Total ...	1686

Complaints Received

327 complaints were received at my office during the year. This is a decrease of 23 from last year's figure. The complaints have been classified as follows:—

Nature of Complaint	Number of Complaints Received
Choked or leaking drains	142
General housing defects	37
Defective sinks	2
Dilapidated dustbins	6
Defective sanitary conveniences	16
Vermin and other insect pests	15
Accumulation of refuse	15
Delay in emptying dustbins	21
Keeping of animal nuisances	2
Rat and mice infestations	46
Inadequate water supply	2
Burst water pipes	3
Miscellaneous	20
Total ...	327

Particulars of Notices Served Under Public Health Acts and West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Number of written informal notices served during the year requiring nuisances and housing defects to be remedied	178
Number complied with	234*

Number of verbal intimations given	110
Number complied with	108*
Number of statutory notices served re nuisances (excluding housing repairs)	37
Number complied with by owner or occupier ...	33*
Number of statutory notices served requiring housing defects to be remedied	5
Number complied with by owner	19*
Number of notices where work executed by local authority in default of owner (to remedy nuisances)	8*
Number of notices where work executed by owner after institution of legal proceedings	1*
*includes notices served prior to 1959, but complied with in 1959.	

The statutory notices during the year included notices under the powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, section 24 (Maintenance of a length of public sewer), 45 (repair of defective closets), 56 (paving and drainage of yard), 75 (renewal of dustbins), 93 (abatement of nuisances), 101, 102, 103 (abatement of smoke nuisances), 138 (provision of water supply), and under West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, section 53 (cleansing of choked drains).

Nature of Defects Remedied Under Public Health Acts

Choked drains cleansed	125
Drains reconstructed	5
Public sewer repaired	1
Watercloset fittings repaired or renewed	49
Watercloset structures repaired	10
Inspection chambers repaired	4
Additional waterclosets provided	1
Sinks renewed	5
Sink waste pipes renewed	9
Washing boilers repaired	3
Dustbins renewed	156
Accumulations removed	11
Dirty and/or verminous premises cleansed	4
Insect pest infestations cleared	3
Rodent infestations cleared	53
Roofs repaired	24
Chimney stacks repaired	16
Smoke nuisances abated	4
Eaves gutters and fallpipes repaired or renewed ...	30

Fractured walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Window frames and fasteners repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Window sash cords repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fireplaces and cooking ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Hearths repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Door and door frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coalstores repaired and coal chutes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

HOUSING

Repair of houses

Action taken for repair of houses was entirely under the Public Health Acts and no notices were served under the repairs sections of the Housing Acts. Legal proceedings were necessary in one instance to ensure essential repairs.

Slum Clearance

Work continued in connection with the four Clearance Areas Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, containing houses which were formally declared as Clearance Areas by the Council in 1958.

Detailed inspections were made of houses in a further 5 areas in preparation for representation as clearance areas.

Disrepair Certificate : Rent Act, 1957

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year and both were granted.

Housing statistics for the Year as follows :—

Number of dwellinghouses in District	...	...	4965
Number of houses included in above :			
(a) back-to-back	...	...	14
(b) single back	...	...	56

Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year:

(a) in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) individual unfit houses	...	...	...	9

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished.	Displaced during year.	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation.	—	67	22
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas.			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	4	48	14
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	—	25	5
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts.	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	—	—	—
B. Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	5	11	3
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—

C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

	By owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority.	65	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts.	8	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—

D. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	1	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

E. Purchase of House by Agreement

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year.	—	—

Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	44
(b) Overcrowding	1

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted ...	2
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ...	3
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled ...	2

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :—
 By the Local Authority—100 By Private Enterprise—50

Grants for conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	7	7	—
(b) Improvements	21	21	15

Common Lodging House

The condition of the common lodging house remained unsatisfactory throughout the year.

The Council took steps with a view to purchasing the premises, but negotiations were very protracted, and had not been concluded by the end of the year.

Sanitary Accommodation

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses and other buildings in the five wards of the District and the sanitary accommodation provided thereat :—

Wards	Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses with Shops (incl. in Col. 1)	Shops and Factories	Miscellaneous Buildings	Privies	Water Closets	Fixed Ashpits		Dustbins	Cesspools	Slop Closets	Chemical Closets
							Wet	Dry				
Central	1656	47	51	40	7	2423	5	11	1708	5	1	8
East	721	53	17	15	7	885	2	1	736	4	—	4
Wharncliffe	855	26	30	16	—	1017	—	1	926	2	—	—
Winterwell	643	42	26	15	—	759	—	2	683	—	—	—
Melton	1090	27	23	18	—	1185	—	3	1109	1	1	—
Totals	4965	195	147	104	14	6269	7	18	5162	12	2	12

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No licences to station and use moveable dwellings in the District were issued during the year. A few caravans were stationed in the district for short periods, principally for the use of employees engaged on civil engineering or constructional work in the area. These were visited with a view to ensuring reasonable sanitary conditions on the site.

Cleansing of Dirty and Verminous Premises

Two houses which were infested with bed-bugs were cleansed during the year.

Insect Pests

Other insect pests dealt with included wasps, byrobia, cockroaches and flies.

Rodent Infestation Control

Forty six notifications were received of infestation of premises by rats and mice. As the Council undertakes treatment of dwelling house premises for the destruction of rat and mice free of charge, occupiers of such premises readily notify the Council of any infestation.

Shops, factories and other business premises are treated at the request of the occupiers and a charge is made to cover the cost of materials and labour. The Council employ a part-time rodent operator on this work.

The following table records the work carried out during the year :—

Type of Premises	RATS Number of properties:—			MICE Number of properties:—		
	In spected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.	In -spected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.
Local Authority Depots etc.	6	6	6	2	2	2
Dwelling houses	40	38	38	5	3	3
Business premises	2	2	2	2	2	2
Totals	48	46	46	9	7	7

Inspection of Factories

The following tables give particulars of the number of inspections made and the action during 1959 :—

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. Part I of the Act of 1937.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the local authorities.	5	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	38	4	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	6	—	—	—
Total	49	7	2	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	2	—	—	—

Public Swimming Baths

Samples of water from the public swimming bath were taken on 4 occasions during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The continuous filtration plant which operates at the swimming bath appears to maintain the water in a satisfactory bacteriological condition in general, but as facilities for examination of samples taken at peak periods of use are not available, the condition of the water at such times is not known.

Sample No.	Probable No. of coliform bacilli McConkey 2 days 37°	Probable No. of faecal coli.	p.H. Value	Free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water
115 and 116	0 per 100 ml.	—	7·3	—
117 and 118	0 per 100 ml.	—	6·8	0·9
119	17 per 100 ml.	Isolated	6·9	0·2
120 and 121	0 per 100 ml.	—	6·9	0·2

Atmospheric Pollution

Considerable pollution of the atmosphere still occurred both from industrial and domestic sources. Although the long periods of dense black smoke emissions from overloaded boiler plants have disappeared, there is still considerable pollution, including black smoke emission, from the coke ovens, railway engines, boiler chimneys, etc. The sulphure content of the air is high, and the readings taken at the lead peroxide gauge sited at the highest point in the district have been noticeably greater than elsewhere during the winter months.

The control of boiler installations and chimney heights in connection with new installations as is given to local authorities by the Clean Air Act appears to be having a good effect in that consideration is now being given to the installation of plant which will operate smokelessly.

The increased installation of oil burning furnaces and boilers appears to bring problems for solution.

The first smoke control order made by the Council in November 1958, lay dormant throughout most of 1959, and the procedure to bring the Order into operation was not recommenced until the end of the year.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Graphs have been prepared and are attached to this report showing the daily average amount of sulphur collected by the lead peroxide gauges in the district during each month for the past 19 months, and the total number of hours in each month in which the wind was blowing from the industrial zone towards each gauge.

A study of graphs gives the following indications:—

- (a) The sulphur content in the air is high in the colder months of October to March and low in the warmer months of April to September, indicating that smoke from dwellings is responsible for much of this pollution.
- (b) The direction of the wind and the pollution from the industrial zone has a material effect on the gauges sited in Park Lane, Farfield Lane and Sewage Works.
- (c) The gauges at Wath Wood Reservoir and Strathmore do not appear to be affected by wind direction and pollution from the Industrial zone.

Park Lane Garage. This showed a fall in sulphur in October 1958, during which month the number of hours in which the wind was blowing from the industrial zone towards the gauge, also showed a considerable drop. All the other gauges showed an increase in sulphur with the onset of colder weather and increasing domestic pollution although these gauges also were subject to a drop in wind/hours from the industrial zone.

Park Lane, Farfield Lane, Sewage Works

In May 1959, the gauges on these sites were subject to considerable increase in wind/hours from the industrial zone, and all three gauges showed increased sulphur readings. The other two gauges at Wath Wood Reservoir and Strathmore which were also subject to increased wind/hours from the industrial zone during that month, showed a drop in sulphur with the advent of warmer weather and less domestic pollution.

October 1959. Park Lane gauge shows a lower sulphur reading, even with the approach of colder weather, with a lower number of wind/hours from the industrial zone.

Wath Wood Reservoir, Strathmore and Farfield Lane gauges show an increase in sulphur when wind/hours from the industrial zone are lower.

The Sewage Works gauge shows a steep increase in sulphur; Probably due to the combined effect of an increase in the wind/hours from the industrial zone and additional domestic pollution.

Other factors such as air temperature, force of wind, air turbulence, and pollution from sources outside the district, e.g. electricity power stations, have not been taken into account.

The following figures give an indication of the varying intensities of sulphur pollution at different sites:—

Site of Gauge			Average number of milligrammes of SO ₃ per day over period of 19 months	Average number of hours per month wind blowing from industrial zone to site of gauge
Wath Wood Reservoir			3.19	59
Park Lane	...	...	3.02	60
Sewage Works	...		2.56	91
Strathmore	...	...	1.89	60
Farfield Lane	...		2.58	59

Lead Peroxide and Deposit Gauges

Readings have been taken throughout the year from the five lead peroxide gauges and one soot deposit gauge which are sited in the district. The information given in the Public Analyst's reports is tabulated on next page:—

Lead Peroxide Gauges

Month	Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 cm. of batch A PbO ₃ at:—					Pre-vailing winds
	Wath Wood Reservoir	Park Lane	Sewage Works	Strath-more	Farfield Lane	
January	6·47	4·46	3·97	3·19	4·89	W.N.
February	4·45	3·59	3·03	2·11	3·27	S.E.
March	3·20	3·61	3·16	1·78	3·25	S.E.
April	2·96	2·48	1·31	2·58	2·61	S.
May	1·91	3·34	1·83	1·29	2·82	N.E.
June	1·73	2·27	1·61	1·68	1·12	W.N.
July	1·83	1·59	1·65	1·02	1·50	S.E.
August	1·69	1·77	1·44	1·58	1·18	W.N.
September	2·71	3·15	1·94	1·26	2·42	N.E.
October	3·13	2·72	2·87	1·69	2·59	S.W.
November	4·89	3·36	3·55	2·53	4·04	S.E.
December.....	3·46	4·01	4·91	2·18	3·78	S.S.W.
Totals	38·43	36·35	31·27	22·89	33·47	—
Monthly Average	3·20	3·30	2·61	1·91	2·79	—

Soot Deposit Gauge

Month	Period of exposure in days	Monthly rain deposit in inches	Total water insoluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total water soluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total solids in tons sq. mile	Prevail -ing winds
January	33	2·21	11·6	4·77	16·37	W.N.
February	28	0·04	4·54	3·00	7·54	S.E.
March	30	0·83	7·74	3·60	11·34	S.E.
April	29	2·64	8·97	6·24	15·21	S.
May	32	0·67	7·97	3·13	11·11	N.E.
June	30	1·46	11·27	5·30	16·57	W.N.
July	30	0·95	8·30	3·50	11·81	S.E.
August	31	0·71	8·37	2·93	11·31	W.N.
September	30	Nil	7·94	2·43	10·37	N.E.
October	31	1·58	10·77	4·64	15·41	S.W.
November	31	3·74	9·37	9·90	19·28	S.E.
December.....	30	2·92	6·77	4·97	11·74	S.S.W.
Totals	365	17·75	103·61	54·41	158·06	—
Monthly Average	30	1·48	8·63	4·53	13·17	—

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk Dairies

The whole of the milk sold in the district is designated milk, being either "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested" milk. It is delivered by two producer-retailers who sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk and by nine registered distributors. Also 30 shopkeepers are registered to sell bottled milk from their shop premises.

The number of licences issued during the year for the sale of designated milk was as follows:—

Designation of Milk	Type of Licence	Number of Licences Granted
Sterilised	Supplementary	2
Pasteurised	Supplementary	2
Tuberculin Tested	Supplementary	2
Sterilised	Dealer's	30
Pasteurised	Dealer's	8
Tuberculin Tested	Dealer's	8

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Six samples of milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results are tabulated below:—

Sample No.	Date of Sampling	Grade of Milk	Methylene Blue Test Decolourisation period
620	11/3/59	Tuberculin Tested	N
621	11/3/59	Pasteurised ...	N
622	11/3/59	Tuberculin Tested	N
623	11/3/59	Pasteurised ...	N
624	11/3/59	Tuberculin Tested	N
625	11/3/59	Tuberculin Tested	N

N. Indicates that the sample was not decolourised within the period of hours specified in the regulations and therefore satisfied the prescribed test.

Drinking Water Samples

Four samples of drinking water were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results are tabulated below :—

Sample No.	Date of Collection	Probable Number of coliform bacilli McConkey 2 days 37° C	Remarks on Report
224	2/7/59	0 per 100 ml.	Sample satisfactory
225	2/7/59	0 per 100 ml.	Sample satisfactory
233	21/10/59	0 per 100 ml.	Sample satisfactory
234	21/10/59	0 per 100 ml.	Sample satisfactory

Slaughterhouses and Inspection of Meat

Three slaughterhouses were licensed for use for slaughtering purposes during the year. Only one was in regular use.

Priority in attention was given to meat inspection work to ensure that the carcase and organs of every animal slaughtered were inspected before removal from the slaughterhouse. Inspections have been regularly required at weekends and out of normal office hours for this purpose. Post mortem inspections of animals slaughtered is carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Ministry Memorandum 3/Meat.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and inspected, and fresh killed meat condemned for the year ended 31st December 1959 :—

	Cattle exclud -ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	819	244	Nil	3710	5*
Number inspected	819	244	Nil	3710	5*
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	5	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	163	55	Nil	43	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.....	19·9	23	Nil	1·3	Nil
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	Nil	1	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	86	60	Nil	1	Nil
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	10·7	25·4	Nil	0·05	Nil
Cysticercosis:—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was conedmned	7†	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Figures include 2 pigs slaughtered on behalf of cottagers on unlicensed premises.

† Degenerated Cysts.

Total weight of fresh killed meat condemned was 12,876 lbs.

All diseased and condemned meat was treated by the local authority with green dye before removal from the slaughterhouse premises. It was then disposed of to an animal by-products manufacturer.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954

Fourteen licences were in force during the year which the Council had granted authorising the holders to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse.

The majority of persons holding licences were only engaged occasionally in slaughtering animals.

Humane methods of slaughter were practised, using the captive bolt pistol.

There are no premises in the District licensed for use for the slaughter of horses, or for use as knackery yards.

Inspection of Other Foods

The following foodstuffs were condemned at foodshops:—

Articles of Food	No. of cans, jars, bottles or packets	Weight (lbs.)
Canned vegetables	80	79
Canned fruit	70	87
Canned meat	37	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned fish	29	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned milk	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Preserves	8	8
Cheese	—	57
Sauce and pickles	6	2
Rice	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Butter	2	2
Coffee essence	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish paste	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soup	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jelly	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Animal foods	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTALS	251	337$\frac{1}{2}$

All the above mentioned unsound food was surrendered by the owners, and was collected and disposed of by the local authority. It was buried at the Council's refuse tip.

Food Premises

The number of the various types of food premises in the district are as follows:—

Type of Business	No. of Premises
Grocer	14
Grocer and general dealer	59
Green grocer	5
Fish frier	15
Fishmonger	3
Butcher	16
Works canteen	8
School canteen	5
Restaurant and cafe	3
Clubs, Public houses	22
Total ...	150

Food premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are:—

(a) Sale of ice cream	39
(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or of potted, pressed, pickles or preserved food	2
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations	3

Food Hygiene Regulations

The visits to food premises have been usually made for some specific purposes such as licensing, sampling, dealing with unsound food etc., and few visits were routine inspections with respect to hygiene of such premises. The staff in this department was not sufficient in number to carry out the inspection of food premises as it should be done. Such inspections as have been made indicate that much more attention is needed to this work.

In spite of the failure to carry out routine inspections, some good work has been done and progress made. Publicity in the form of poster displays on public notice boards, and the issue of posters to food shops, dealing with the practise of hygiene in the handling and sale of foodstuffs, was carried out during the year. Every opportunity was to taken to "preach" food hygiene and to obtain improvements in the standard of food premises, in the matter of their structural condition, and their equipment.

Ice Cream Samples

Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations

Much of the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice cream sold from continuous freezing cabinets installed in food shops. The total number of shops registered to sell ice cream is 39. The temperature in freezing cabinets was checked when samples of ice cream were purchased.

15 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and the results are as follows :—

Sample No.	Sample obtained from shop or vehicle	Result of Methylene Blue test Period of decolourisation	Provisional Grade	Remarks on type of pack
216	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Unopened tub
217	Shop	" "	1	" "
218	Shop	" "	1	" "
219	Shop	" "	1	Opened block
220	Shop	" "	1	" "
221	Shop	" "	1	Unopened tub
222	Shop	" "	1	Opened block
223	Shop	" "	1	" "
226	Shop	After 3½ hours	2	Unopened tub
227	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Wrapped wafer
228	Shop	" "	1	" "
229	Shop	" "	1	Unopened tub
230	Shop	After 3½ hours	2	Wrapped wafer
231	Shop	Not decolourised	1	" "
232	Shop	" "	1	" "

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Some further improvement in refuse collection service was obtained during the year, and refuse was removed from dwellings on an average, once every eight days. The collections were, however, from time-to-time irregular, sometimes an interval of 6 or 7 days between collections, and sometimes 11 or 12 days.

The amount of work to be done each week in connection with the collection of house refuse is fairly constant. The same number of premises have to be visited, the same number of dustbins to be emptied. Unfortunately, the number of employees available to do the work does vary considerably from time-to-time because of sickness, holidays, or other causes. The weather too is very variable, and these factors have prevented the operation of a regular weekly service throughout the year.

Refuse Disposal

All the house and trade refuse collected by the Department was tipped at Festival Road tip.

This tip was nearing completion at the end of the year and the results of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years work were apparent. What was formerly a deep ravine would make extensive and reasonably level playing fields.

One tip attendant provided with a small tractor and angle-dozer equipment controlled the deposit of refuse at the tip. Precautions were taken to prevent fires and the breeding of insect pests, and in spite of the warm dry summer of 1959, no serious trouble was experienced in these respects although some multiplication of flies and crickets did occur. No rodent infestation occurred.

The most difficult thing to control was the loose waste paper deposited in refuse and during times of high wind much of this was blown on to surrounding fences and hedges. Screens were erected at the commencement of tipping, but these were soon taken away or broken down by trespassers.

The following statement with respect to the work done in the collection and disposal of refuse, the income and expenditure incurred, refer to the year ended 31st March, 1960.

Refuse Collection

Type of receptacles emptied	Number Emptied	Number of Loads of refuse
Dustbins	237,162	2700 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dry ashpits	89	30
Trade refuse bins	3,066	80
Waste paper and cardboard	—	268 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of loads collected ...		3078 $\frac{3}{4}$

Refuse Disposal

	No. of Loads
House and trade refuse delivered at tip	2700 $\frac{1}{4}$
Refuse delivered at tip by private owners	344
Refuse delivered at tip by Engineer and Surveyor's Department	925
Refuse delivered at tip by W.R.C.C. (Highways) ...	401
Salvage from shops delivered at Skin Yard Depot ...	268 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slag delivered at tip from Parkgate Iron and Steel Works	4682
Total number of loads disposed of	9320 $\frac{3}{4}$

Estimated weight of materials disposed of at tip ... 43,660 tons

Sale of Salvage

Materials Sold	Weights			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Waste paper	112	14	1	7
Textiles	4	13	3	0
Ferrous metals	13	10	0	6
Non-ferrous metals...	—	8	1	9
Miscellaneous	—	2	0	16
Totals.....	131	8	2	10

Expenditure and Income

Details of expenditure and income are as follows:—

Expenditure:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse collection ...	9,001	10	6			
Refuse disposal ...	2,690	8	2			
				11,691	18	8

Income:

Sale of salvage ...	1,161	15	9			
Trade refuse and tip charges ...	821	11	9			
Rents ...	4	1	8			
				1,987	9	2

Net cost of refuse collection and disposal...	9,704	9	6
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The net cost of collection and disposal of refuse per 1000 houses during the year ended 31st March, 1960 was £1,950 17s. 10d. compared with the figure of £653 11s. 7d. for the year ended 31st March, 1939.

Conclusion

I again thank the Members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health for the support given in connection with this work during the year, and all other officers of the Council for the co-operation and assistance I have received from them.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

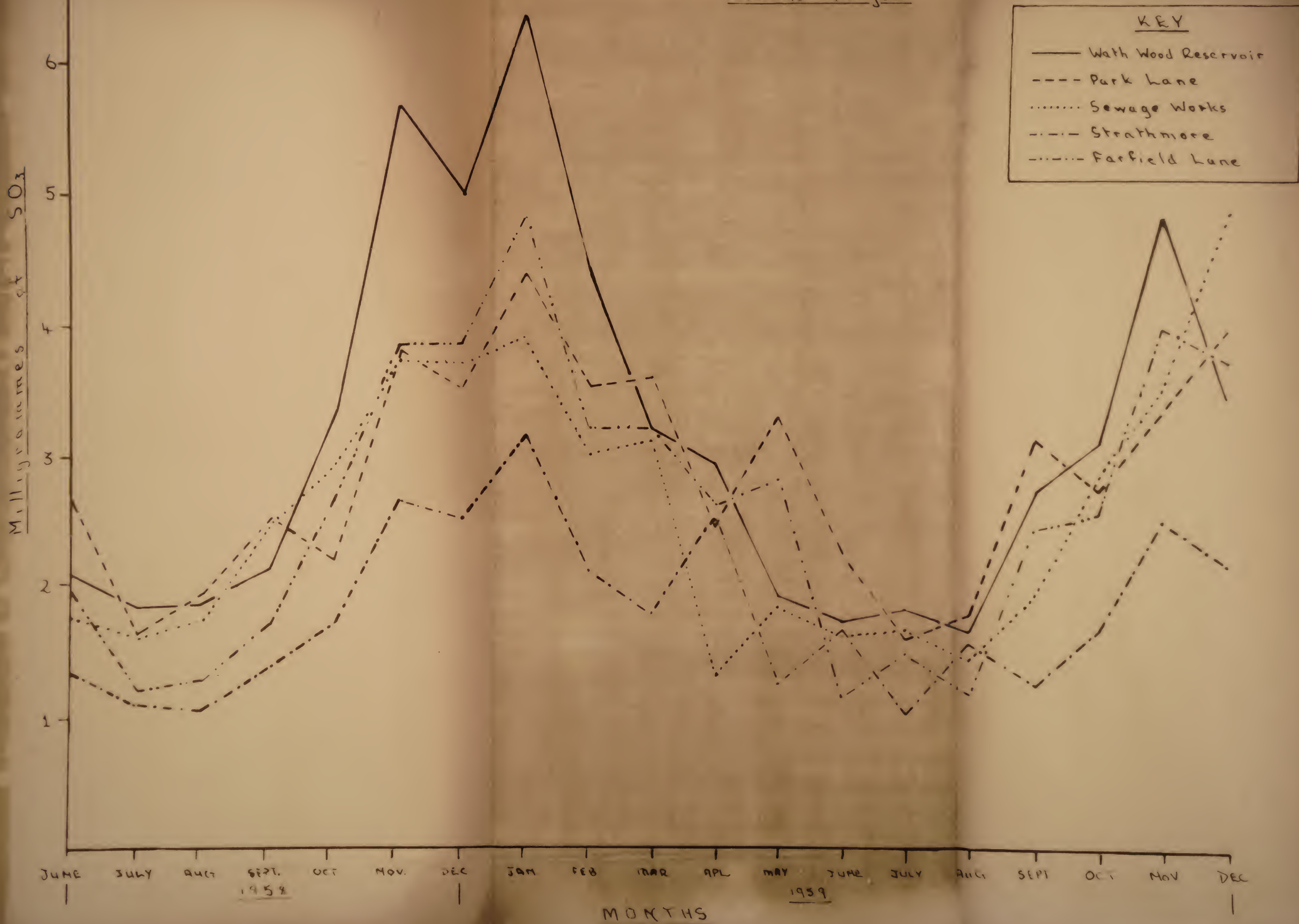
Your Obedient Servant,

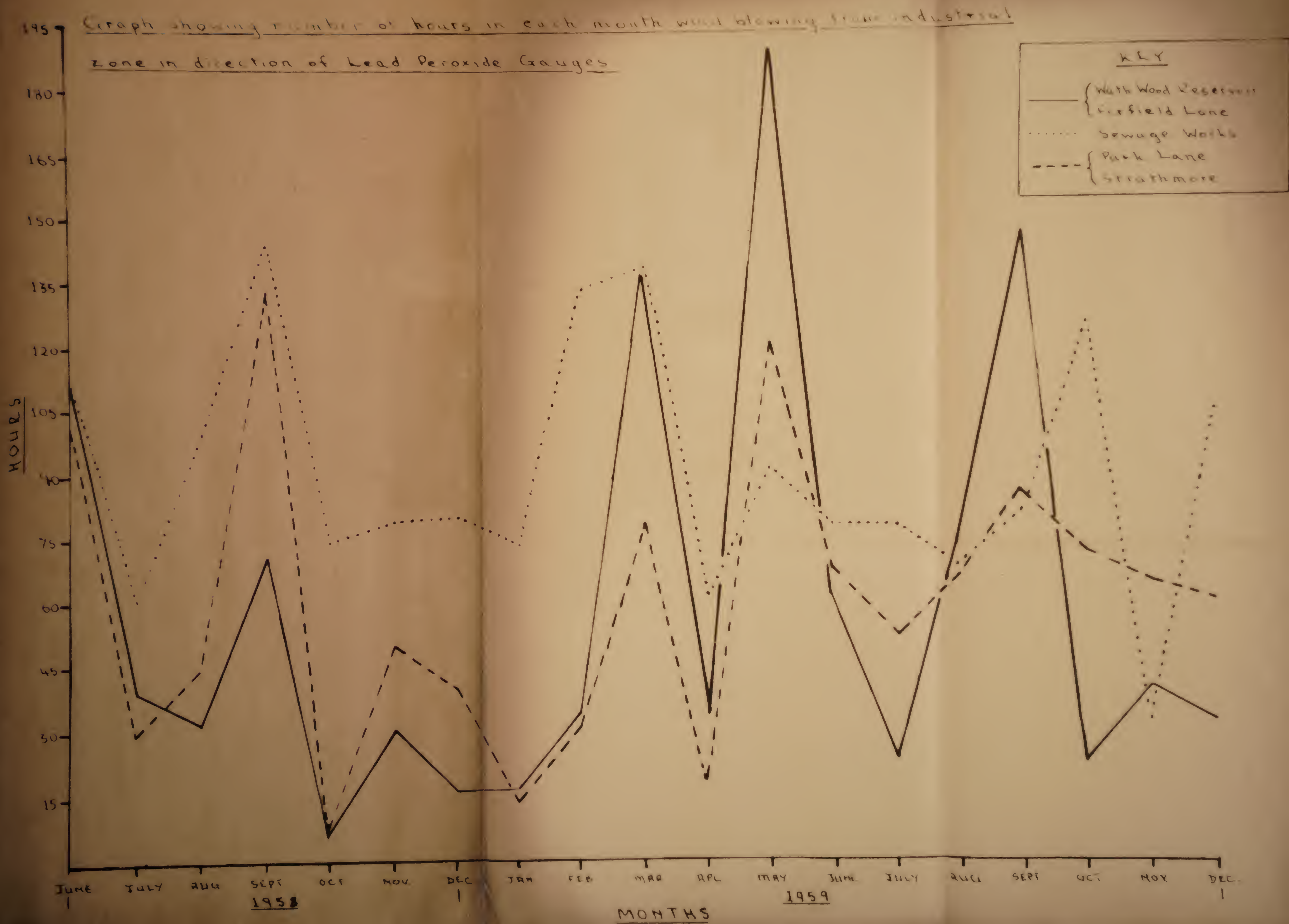
W. W. WILKINSON,

Public Health Inspector.

19th December, 1960.

Graph showing the daily average weight of SO_2 recorded by the Lead Peroxide Gauges.







A. Taylor & Sons Ltd., Wombwell, Yorks.
